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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Russia agreed to discuss arrangements for major atomic conference.

West accepted Jan. 25 as date for Big 4 Forgn. Min. meeting.

UN, Reds discussed renewal of Korean "pre-peace conference" talks; 2d pro-Red American PW chose repatriation.

Italian Premier Pella resigned.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower's State of Union message to re-convened Congress pledged unity for free-world defense, asked that plotters to overthrow U.S. Govt. be deprived of citizenship.

2 Senators interviewed Gouzenko.

Currency printing-office theft, 1948 shooting of CIO-UAW Pres. Reuther reported solved.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 RELATIONS

Reds to Discuss Atom

West Accepts Berlin Delay

Russia agreed Jan. 6 to a preliminary "exchange of views" with the U.S. on a proposed international atomic energy conference.

The U.S. State Dept. said State Secy. John Foster Dulles expected the preliminary talks to begin "at an early date." The U.S. had asked Russia Jan. 2 to indicate how it wished to start negotiations on Pres. Eisenhower's plan for a world pool of atomic energy resources.

The Soviet reply Jan. 6 said Russia agreed that preliminary talks, "in particular about time, place & schedule of the negotiations," were "desirable." Soviet Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin was authorized to take part in exploratory talks in Washington.[1]

Ministers to Meet Jan. 25

The U.S., Britain & France, expressing regret at the delay, agreed Jan. 1 to Russia's request that the Berlin meeting of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers be deferred until Jan. 25. The West originally proposed Jan. 4 as the opening date.[2]

The Western powers also agreed that "representatives of the High Commissioners" in Berlin should arrange technical details of the meeting, including selection of a conference site. But the 3 Govts. emphasized that they continued to believe the former Allied Control Authority building in the U.S. sector offered "all the necessary facilities."

Russia acknowledged the Western notes Jan. 4 and instructed Soviet High Comm. Vladimir S. Semyenov to proceed with plans for the meeting.

Preliminaries Begin

Preparatory talks began Jan. 7 at British Hq. in the Olympic Stadium grounds. Allied deputies: the 3 Berlin commandants (U.S. Maj. Gen. Thomas S. Timberman, British Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, French Gen. Pierre Manceaux-Demiau). Soviet delegate: Sergei A. Dengin.

Warns Against High Hopes

Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson cautioned the West Jan. 5 not to "pitch our hopes too high for a speedy & satisfactory solution" of cold war problems in talks with Russia. He warned against allowing fear of criticism at home to block minor concessions to the Reds. "Fear, both of the Communist & the critic," could "freeze diplomacy completely so that no progress of any kind can be made," he said.[3]

Austria Asks Priority

Austria asked Jan. 5 that the highest possible priority at the Berlin conference be given to "satisfactory settlement" of an Austrian treaty.[4]

Assembly Upholds Laniel

France's position in the forthcoming Big 4 ministerial talks was strengthened Jan. 6 when a special session of the Natl. Assembly gave a substantial vote of confidence to Premier Joseph Laniel.[5]

However, Assembly debate indicated that French delegates would go to Berlin without a decisive policy on the European Defense Community.

Laniel, who said Jan. 3 he would resign immediately if he did not get strong Assembly support, reminded the Assembly that it would have to act on EDC "within a few weeks" after the Big 4 meeting. The 319 to 249 confidence vote (4 more than a majority) was largely a result of support from anti-EDC de Gaullist deputies who urged the French delegation to tell the Big 4 conference that most Frenchmen opposed EDC.[6]

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KOREA

Renewal of Talks Discussed

The U.S. State Dept. disclosed in Washington Jan. 5 that U.S. & Chinese Communist "intermediaries" in Panmunjom were discussing ways to bring about a resumption of meetings designed to pave the way for a Korean political (peace) conference.

Talks intended to arrange a conference had been broken off Dec. 12 when U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean walked out of a Panmunjom meeting because Red Chinese delegate Huang Hua refused to retract a charge of "perfidy" against the U.S.[7]

State Dept. press chief Henry Suydam said Jan. 5 that the Reds had offered to expunge the accusation from the record but apparently not to retract it. He revealed that representatives of the 16 UN nations that fought in Korea had agreed informally in Washington Jan. 4 that preparatory talks could be resumed if the charge was expunged.

Kenneth Young, U.S. Far East expert left behind by Dean to try to get the pre-conference talks started again, confirmed in Pusan Jan. 6 that he was negotiating secretly with the Reds through an intermediary.[8]

2d U.S. PW Returns

Cpl. Claude J. Batchelor, 22, of Kermit, Tex. became the 2d of 23 "pro-Communist" American war prisoners to change his mind and ask for repatriation.[9] He was handed over to the UN command Jan. 1 after telling an Indian guard at 1 a.m. the same day that he wanted to return.

Batchelor said several of the remaining 21 American PWs might want to be repatriated but were afraid to ask because their fellow prisoners were armed with daggers. He told newsmen Jan. 2 that he had been the leader of the "pro-Red" Americans. Other sources indicated, however, that he was one of several leaders and that the real boss of the Americans was Sgt. 1/C Richard G. Corden, 26, of Providence, R. I. He hinted that pro-Communist sentiments in PW letters might be due to the fact that the letters "had to be read by every one there in the compound before [they] went out."[10]

Batchelor described himself as "a progressive [PW jargon for pro-Communist] that didn't squeal" on his buddies. He said he was no Commu-

1—See Vol. XIII, p. 435C2 2—Vol. XIII, 435G1 3—Vol. XII, 393C2 4—Vol. XIII, 361B3 5—Vol. XIII, 429C3, 403F1 6—Vol. XIII, 435F1 7—Vol. XIII, 426B3 8—Vol. XIII, 434E3 9—Vol. XIII, 354B2 10—Vol. XIII, 419F1

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Victory, Peace Predictions for 1954

Victory over the Communist Viet Minh rebels after 6 more months of hard fighting was predicted Jan. 1 by Gen. Henri Eugene Navarre, commander of French Union forces in Indo-China, in a New Year's message to his troops. He implied that his forces would carry out more strikes deep into rebel territory.[1]

Pres. Chiang Kai-shek's New Year's message called upon Nationalist Chinese to prepare for "more pains & sacrifices" but said 1954 would likely be "a more decisive year." He promised a drive against the Red-held mainland "in the not distant future."[2]

Gen. Francisco Franco's New Year's statement said the West was not taking advantage of a "deep crisis in the Muscovite Admin." signified by the Beria affair. He urged backing of Pres. Eisenhower as the leader most likely to defeat communism.[3]

Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov said in a statement to Kingsbury Smith of INS (published Jan. 1): the step in 1954 most essential to peace would be "an agreement between the powers & states under which they would pledge themselves to the solemn & unconditional obligation not to use the atom-hydrogen bomb or any other weapon of mass destruction." He expressed hope for "betterment of relations" with the U.S. and said there were "no objective obstacles to an improvement of relations." U.S. State Dept. reaction Jan. 1: it would "look forward with interest to practical applications of these latest Soviet assertions."

(Soviet author Ilya Ehrenburg wrote in the Moscow magazine *News* Jan. 2: Russians, like the rest of the world, were "sick & tired of the cold war." Ehrenburg said Soviet agreement to a Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting led "all right-thinking people" to expect an end to the cold war, but Western rejection of a 5-power meeting with Communist China showed that Western leaders were "none too anxious to terminate the cold war."[4])

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, in a New Year message to the Conservative Party, promised economic gains for Britain in 1954 & efforts "to build further upon the good foundations already laid" for international peace.[5] UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold said peace depended not only upon actions of Govts. but required "a positive development of the attitude of individual men & women toward life & their neighbors." Yugoslav Pres. Tito's view of peace prospects: "More light is appearing on the horizon."[6]

nist but "at the time" believed "that America was an aggressive nation and that the Soviet Union was peaceful." His decision to return was largely the result of letters from his Japanese wife, Kyoko Akira, whom he had married 3 months before his capture in Nov. 1950.

Batchelor was flown Jan. 3 to Tokyo where he said Jan. 5 that it was on Communist orders that the American PWs had refused to attend "explanation" sessions at which U.S. officers were to try to persuade them to return home.[7] He said the orders came through the camp hospital, which was staffed by Communist Chinese & North Korean doctors.[8] Batchelor & his wife began work Jan. 5-6 on letters urging his PW buddies to come home.

Disputes over PWs

The UN Command Jan. 3 brushed aside South Korean, Chinese Communist & Chinese Nationalist complaints about the Indian Custodial Force's head-count of PWs in anti-Red compounds. 135 Chinese asked to be returned to the Communist side during the count.

The Allied statement said such a chance to request repatriation conformed "with the UN policy that [every PW] should have every opportunity to make a free choice." ROK & Chinese spokesmen called the head-count illegal "screening."[9]

A majority report of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm., signed by the Indian, Polish & Czech delegates, was rejected Jan. 4 by U.S. Gen. John E. Hull, UN commander. In a letter to Indian Lt. Gen. Kodendera Subayya Thimayya, NNRC chairman, Hull denied the report's charge that the UN command used "agents provocateur" in anti-Red compounds.[10]

Hull blamed the breakdown in PW explanations on Red obstructionism caused by the Communists' "severe disappointment" at the few PWs who chose to return to communism.

Hull reiterated the Allied stand that unrepatriated PWs would become civilians Jan. 23, under terms of the truce agreement, and must be released. He said the UN command was "fully prepared" to help freed anti-Reds "to destinations of their choice."

ROK Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai warned Jan. 5 that South Korea might use force to free anti-Communist PWs unless the Indian guards let them go Jan. 23. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. 8th Army commander, warned the ROK Govt. Jan. 6, on orders from Washington, that he would prevent a ROK attack on the Indians.[11]

Korea Roundup

3,856 U.S. servicemen missing in Korea (3,372 Army, 256 Air Force, 228 Marine) were listed as dead effective Dec. 31. This raised the U.S.' death toll in Korean fighting to at least 30,350. An additional 3,193 still missing will be listed as dead a year after their disappearance unless proved otherwise.[12] . . . **Russian-built MIG-15** surrendered to the Allies by North Korean Lt. Noh Keun Suk last September will be kept by the USAF because no other country claimed it (announced by U.S. Far East Command Jan. 6).[13] (Brig. Gen. Homer Case replaced Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Kastner as commander of Far East Central Command Jan. 5.) . . . **2d British soldier** convicted of cowardice in Korea has received a 5-yr. jail sentence, the British War Office announced Jan. 2. Fusilier Patrick Lydon, the first, got a one-yr. term which was suspended.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

French Gain in Hanoi Delta

French Hq. reported Jan. 4 that 3 Viet Minh battalions had been destroyed during a 3-week drive by French Union forces to mop up rebel bands in the Red River Delta southeast of Hanoi, Indo-China.

French planes meanwhile carried out round-the-clock attacks on Red units menacing Dienbienphu, in northwestern Viet Nam near the frontier of Laos. French forces also reported Jan. 3 they had made contact with rebel vanguards on the Mekong River front near the frontier of Laos & Thailand.[14]

French Casualty Report

France reported Jan. 4 that its casualties during 7 years of warfare in Indo-China had totaled 15,681 Frenchmen, 21,589 loyal Indo-Chinese, 10,118 Africans & 6,907 Foreign Legionnaires (including many Germans) killed or missing.[15]

Deny Will Quit War

The French Forgn. Ministry denied Jan. 5 a report by Joseph Alsop, *N.Y. Herald Tribune* columnist, that Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault had predicted France would move "in a matter of weeks" to abandon the Indo-Chinese war unless the U.S. sent troops to help fight it. The French said Bidault, in an interview with Alsop Dec. 30, mentioned the desirability of U.S. aid (at least "aviation support"), the war's drain on France & possibility of a negotiated peace but had no thought of abandoning the war.[16]

E. German Unrest Continues

Continued unrest in the East Zone of Germany was reported Jan. 3 by a U.S. State Dept. official who said the Communist Govt. was "still practicing terrorism with one hand and making seemingly conciliatory gestures with the other."

Goeffrey W. Lewis, head of the Office of German Affairs, wrote in the State Dept. *Bulletin* that arrests of

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 433C2 2—Vol. XIII, 402D2 3—Vol. XIII, 430G 4—see p. 1C-E1; Vol. XIII, 356G1, 279E1, 197P 5—Vol. XIII, 419G3 6—Vol. XIII, 412D1, 256E2 7—Vol. XIII, 418D3 8—Vol. XIII, 434E2 9—Vol. XIII, 434B3 10—Vol. XIII, 434E2 11—Vol. XIII, 426D2 12—Vol. XIII, 390A2 13—Vol. XIII, 402C3 14—Vol. XIII, 433C1-434D1 15—XIII, 403F3 16—XIII, 434E

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anti-Reds continued but "so, reportedly, do sitdown strikes and stoppages in mines & factories of greatest value" to Russia. He said: "thousands" of East Germans had been sentenced to long jail terms for taking part in last June's uprising (unofficial estimate: 12,000); "several thousand participants," including women & children, were "seen loaded aboard trains headed for the Soviet Union."[1]

(German PWs returning from Russia said Jan. 1 that "many" East Germans were being held in Soviet prisons.)[2]

1953 Refugee Total High

305,737 East Germans, more than 1.7% of the East Zone's population, registered as refugees in West Berlin in 1953 (reported Jan. 1). The number ranged from a high of 48,724 in March to a low of 8,606 in December. The 1952 total was 120,000.

The report said: a total of 617,200 fled to the West in the past 5 years; 4,713 East German People's Policemen sought asylum in 1953, as against 2,300 in 1952.[3]

GI Returns to West

Pvt. Norman M. Lowell of Somerville, Mass., who fled to East Germany Sept. 12 to avoid a 6-mo. Army jail term, surrendered to U.S. officials in West Berlin Jan. 2. He said he had escaped from Bautzen (Soviet zone) where Western nationals were confined.[4]

Adenauer Says Germans 'Purified'

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer told 1,000 returned German PWs at Camp Friedland Jan. 2 that the people of West Germany were "purified" of the taint of Hitlerism. He said the returnees would find their friends completelv changed from what they had been under the Nazis.[5]

Currency Change Upheld

The U.S. Court of Claims in Washington Jan. 5 upheld the right of the U.S. military commander in Berlin to call in pre-war German money in exchange for new currency set up by the Allied Control Council. The court dismissed a suit against the U.S. Govt. by Mrs. Anna Eisner, a U.S. citizen, to recover losses she claimed had resulted from conversion of old currency into the new money.[6]

Jordan Rejects Direct Talk

Jordan was reported Jan. 4 to have rejected Israel's proposal for high-level talks on their border disputes. In a note to the UN, Jordan indicated willingness to discuss the problem only through the Mixed Armistice Comm., a provision which would limit the scope of the talks. UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld refused Jan. 5 to make public Jordan's reply to the Israeli request (made Nov. 23 and Dec. 21) that the UN invoke the armistice pact to arrange direct talks.[7]

(Egypt issued a law Jan. 2 granting more self-government and freedom of religion, residence, opinion & association to permanent residents & Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip, under Egyptian military control.)[8]

UN Bank Ousts Czechs

Czechoslovakia was suspended from the Intl. Bank Jan. 4 for failure to pay $625,000 owed on its capital subscription. It had been the only Iron Curtain nation in the bank.[9]

Far East Briefs

Red China released China-born U.S. businessman Arnold M. Kiehn, 44, who arrived in Hong Kong Jan. 3 after 3 years in a Shanghai jail. He said others in Red China jails could be freed if Hong Kong worked "at the prison warden level" and issued transit visas for those whose passports had expired.[10] . . . Malaya reported Jan. 1 that 846 Red terrorists were killed, 66 captured, 370 surrendered during 1953. Starving out terrorists by Govt. control of food was described as among 1953's most effective anti-Communist measures.[11] . . . Japanese ex-War Min. (in 1931) Jiro Minami, 79, who commanded Japanese armies in Manchuria & Korea, was freed under medical parole Jan. 3 from Sugamo Prison (Tokyo), where he was serving a life sentence for war crimes.[12] . . . Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru said Jan. 1 there would be no secrecy about the work of India's new atomic research center at the Tata Inst. of Fundamental Research in Bombay. The privately-endowed institute, in cooperation with the Govt. atomic energy authority, was to study peaceful uses of the atom.[13]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

State of the Union

Pres. Eisenhower reported in a 7,000-word State-of-the-Union message Jan. 7 that the U.S. had "just completed the most prosperous year in its history" and was capturing "the initiative" in foreign affairs.

"We shall use this initiative," he pledged, "first , to protect the freedom of our people; 2d, to maintain a strong, growing economy; 3d, to concern ourselves with the human problem of the individual citizen."

Appearing at 12:30 p.m. before a joint session of Congress, the President outlined a program including:

- Continued cooperation with the nation's allies to expand free-world strength and deter aggression.
- The possibility of using atomic weapons against an aggressor to preserve American freedom.
- Legislation to deprive Red conspirators of U.S. citizenship.
- Hopes of future tax reductions but no immediate tax cuts.
- Farm legislation to benefit both farmers & consumers without causing wasteful surpluses.

Foreign Policy Program

"American freedom is threatened so long as the world Communist conspiracy exists in its present scope, power & hostility," the President warned.

"Our best chance to reduce the Communist threat without war," he said, was through "unity of the free world." He listed among elements of his program for achieving this unity:

The mutual security pact with South Korea; U.S. preparedness "to meet any renewal of armed aggression in Korea"; maintenance of "our bases in Okinawa"; aid in Indo-China; Western European policy based "firmly on the North Atlantic Treaty [for] as far ahead as we can see"; "continued firm support" of the UN; continuance of military & technical aid but reduction of economic aid (except in Korea & "a few other critical places"); merger of foreign aid "with the regular defense funds"; transfer to the Defense Secy. of "primary responsibility" for military aid under the State Secy.'s "policy guidance"; discussions with Russia "whenever there is a reasonable prospect of constructive results."[14]

Defense Measures

The President noted these "considerations in our defense planning":

Atomic Weapons. "While determined to use atomic power [for] peace, we take into full account our great & growing number of nuclear weapons & the most effective means of using them against an aggressor if . . . needed to preserve our freedom. Our defense will be stronger if, under appropriate safeguards, we share with our allies certain knowledge of the tactical use of our nuclear weapons."

Military Establishment. The use of A-weapons permits "economies in the use of men. . . . Navy & Air Force [air power] is receiving a heavy emphasis." "Our armed forces must regain maximum mobility. . . . Our strategic reserves must be centrally placed & readily deployable to meet sudden aggression against ourselves & our allies." "A professional corps is the heart of any security organization." Career personnel should be encouraged to remain in uniform by "a more generous use of . . . benefits important to service morale" such as "more adequate living quarters & family housing units & medical care for dependents."

Mobilization. "The ability to convert swiftly from partial to all-out mobilization is imperative to our security." Related to this was "our continental transport system" and "heavy vital materials" from Canada and "strategic interdependence" with Canada. "Both nations now need the St. Lawrence Seaway for security as well as for economic reasons."[15]

"Military & non-military measures for continental defense must be & are being strengthened. . . . An indispensible part of our continental security

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 412A3, 202H 2—Vol. XIII, 435C3 3—XIII, 443E3 4—XIII, 435G2 5—p. 8F3; XIII, 107P 6—XIII, 443C3 7—XIII, 391B3 8—XIII, 355D2 9—XIII, 306C2 10—XIII, 137F 11—XIII, 296C3 12—VIII, 362A 13—p. 1B1; XII, 183C 14—p. 1B1; XIII, 435E2, 434G1, 427A1 15—XIII, 386A3

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Stevenson's Advice

New Year's resolutions for Democrats suggested by Adlai E. Stevenson Jan. 4: "The minority or opposition party" in 1954 should (1) "distinguish between the occasion for partisanship & the time when peril demands unity," (2) "hold fast to our liberal humane tradition & criticize where criticism is due, but with forethought to constructive alternatives," (3) "insure that 'the party of the people' is not only a motto but a standard of performance" and (4) "never forget that the Democratic Party is more important than any individual and America is more important than any political party."[1]

is our civil defense effort [which] will succeed only" with local support.[2]

Campaign against Subversives

"The subversive character of the Communist party in the United States has been clearly demonstrated," the President declared. "We should recognize by law . . . that we are dealing here with actions akin to treason—that when a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy, he no longer holds allegiance to the United States." He recommended "legislation to provide that a citizen . . . convicted in the courts of hereafter conspiring to advocate the overthrow of this Govt. by force or violence be treated as having by such act . . . forfeited [U.S.] citizenship."[3]

Pres. Eisenhower reported that "more than 2,200 employes have been separated from the Fed. Govt." under the new security program.[4]

Economy & the Budget

The President expressed confidence that the U.S. could complete the "transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy . . . without serious interruption in our economic growth." But he promised not to "leave this vital matter to chance."

In regard to the budget, Gen. Eisenhower made these points:

Spending. His Admin. had cut Truman budget spending levels by about $7 billion this fiscal year & $5 billion more next fiscal year. "Our reduced spending will move the new budget closer to a balance."[2]

Public Debt. Because of "unfinanced obligations incurred . . . under past appropriations," "the growth in the public debt cannot be entirely stopped" yet, and "I find it necessary to renew my request for an increase in the statutory debt limit."[5]

Taxes. The Jan. 1 cut in individual income taxes & expiration of the excess profits tax were "justified only because of the substantial reductions we already have made & are making in governmental expenditures." More spending cuts would mean more tax cuts.

The tax system must be revised. "The more glaring tax inequities, particularly on small taxpayers," must be ended and "restraints on the growth of small business" reduced.

"Because of the present need for revenue, the corporation income tax should be kept at the current rate of 52% for another year, and the excise taxes scheduled to be reduced on Apr. 1 . . . should be continued." "To overcome present inadequacies in the interstate highway system, we must continue the federal gasoline tax at 2¢ a gallon" and cancel the ½¢ cut scheduled for Apr. 1.

Other programs

The President promised to present in early messages his farm, labor, health & housing programs.

His farm program, he said, would "permit the market price for . . . agricultural products to have a greater influence on the planning of production by farmers, while continuing the assistance of the Govt."[6]

The President described the Taft-Hartley law as "basically" sound but capable of being improved.[7]

Gen. Eisenhower said "the Fed. Govt. can do many helpful things" without socializing medicine, which he "flatly opposed." He urged "a limited Govt. reinsurance service [to] permit the private & non-private [health] insurance companies to offer broader protection to more of the many families which . . . should have it."[8]

The President also recommended national suffrage & local self-government for the Dist. of Columbia, statehood for Hawaii and lowering the voting age to 18. He promised that the Fed. Govt. "will continue to construct & operate economically sound flood control, power, irrigation & water supply projects wherever these projects are beyond the capacity of local initiative and consistent with the needs of the whole nation." Next fiscal year, he said, work will start on 23 federally-aided projects.[9]

He urged postal rate increases, expansion of unemployment insurance and extension of social security coverage.

Preview by Congress Chiefs

Democratic & Republican leaders of Congress were "briefed" on the State-of-the-Union message by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 5 at a White House meeting called by the President in a bid for Democratic support of his foreign & defense policies.

Pledges to Aid Economy

Pres. Eisenhower assured Americans in a radio-TV address Jan. 4 that he was using & would continue to use "every legitimate means" to sustain U.S. prosperity. His talk was aimed largely at Democratic critics.

The President said he was preparing to present to Congress a program "dedicated to the welfare of every American family." It "does not deal in pie-in-the-sky promises to all, nor in bribes to a few, nor in threats to any," he declared.

Gen. Eisenhower asserted his Admin.'s belief "that we must not & need not tolerate a boom-&-bust America [and] that America's prosperity does not & need not depend upon war or the preparation for war."

"Help" was the "key word" of his Admin., the President said. By help, "we mean service"—effective, prompt, single-minded service devoted to solving such problems as preventing "the slum, the outdated highway, the poor school system—deficiencies in health protection, the loss of a job, and the fear of poverty in old age—in fact any real injustice in the business of living."

The President listed as Admin. "accomplishments": (a) ending of Korean fighting; (b) strengthening of U.S. & free-world defenses; (c) insistence on "highest security standards" for Govt. employes; (d) a $13 billion cut in appropriation requests; (e) Govt. spending cuts which made "financially feasible" the Jan. tax reductions; (f) removal of economic controls; (g) ending of "the fantastic paradox of farm prices on a toboggan slide while living costs have soared skyward"; (h) "the cheapening by inflation" of wages, savings, insurance & pensions; (i) establishment of "the proper working relationship between the Executive & Legislative Branches of the Fed. Govt."; (j) "emergency immigration legislation"; (k) "a strong & consistent policy . . . toward gaining & retaining the initiative in foreign affairs"; (l) a plan for peaceful use of atomic energy "and to help end the climate of suspicion & fear that excites nations to war."[2]

Republican & Democratic reaction to the address was generally favorable. But some Democrats said the President apparently advocated Roosevelt-Truman policies. Others said a recession had started.[10]

Appointments

Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 1 reappointed ex-Rep. Harmar D. Denny (R., Pa.) to a CAB term ending Dec. 31, 1959. He simultaneously appointed Neb. Supreme Court Justice Fred W. Messmore, Allen Dash Jr. & William E. Grady Jr. to a 3-man board to investigate a wage dispute between the Ry. Express Agency & the AFL Ry. Clerks Union.[11]

●

Civil rights advances credited to Pres. Eisenhower in 1953 were commended Jan. 2 by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. They included re-establishment of the Govt. Contract Com. & opposing segregation in schools on military posts.[12] . . . Chi Omega award for national achievement was presented by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 5 to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) for her work in Congress & her anti-McCarthy "Declaration of Conscience."[18]

GENERAL

Congress Convenes

The 2d session of the 83d Congress convened at noon Jan. 6. 2 new Senators & 4 new Representatives were sworn in. New party lineup: Senate—47 R., 48 D., one independent. House—219 R., 215 D., one ind.[14]

Senators Quiz Gouzenko

Ex-Soviet Embassy code clerk Igor Gouzenko was questioned at an undisclosed place in Canada Jan. 4 by Sens. William F. Jenner (R., Ind.) & Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcom. They met under auspices of

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 394A2 2—XIII, 428E1 3—XIII, 404G3 4—XIII, 420F2 5—XIII, 392E3 6—XIII, 356D2, F3 7—XIII, 383B3 8—XIII, 83G 9—XIII, 392C2, 274F3 10—XIII, 436C1-G2 11—XIII, 429B2 12—XIII, 392C2 13—Vol. X, 173J 14—XIII, 258G1

the Canadian Govt. The 2 Senators, in observance of a pledge to Canada, refused to reveal what Gouzenko had told. Jenner said Gouzenko had supplied names & data useful for U.S. "internal protection."[1]

Social Security Operations

The Social Security System reported Jan. 2 that 5,970,000 persons were receiving old-age & survivors' payments at the end of 1953. They included nearly 3,250,000 retired workers, 885,000 wives or dependents of retired workers, 1,055,000 children and 563,000 widows, widowers & dependent parents. It was estimated, however, that (a) only 40% of all persons over 65 without income from employment were receiving social security pay, (b) only 45% of children under 18 whose fathers had died were getting survivors' benefits.

Social security payments during 1953 totaled $3 billion, administrative expense $90 million, tax contributions $4 billion. Assets at the end of the year amounted to $18.8 billion, including $400 million in interest from Govt. bonds.[2]

Labor Roundup

United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis gave the old Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. another $50,000 Jan. 5, bringing his total aid to the union to $100,000. Unconfirmed reports said Lewis had guaranteed the ILA a $1 million strike fund.[3] . . . **Unemployment** at the end of 1953 stood at 1,850,000, as against 1,425,000 at the end of 1952, the Commerce Dept. said Jan. 5. The December total, 400,000 above November, was the highest year-end figure since 1950.[4]

Continental Can Co. & the United Steelworkers agreed Jan. 5 on a 15¢ hourly package wage increase and the Steelworkers ended a 36-day strike by 14,000 workers in 30 U.S. & 3 Canadian plants. The new contract, to run to Oct. 1, 1955, included an 8½¢ hourly general increase retroactive to Oct. 1 plus raises of 3¢ an hour, effective Feb. 1, & 2¢ an hour, effective next Oct. 1, to reduce pay differentials. Beginning in October, another 1½¢ an hour was to be earmarked for holiday & vacation benefits.[5]

Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers announced Jan. 3 it opposed all efforts to liberalize the Taft-Hartley Act. It called on Congress to strengthen the labor law or leave it unchanged. . . . **N.Y. Telephone Co.** & the unaffiliated Telephone Traffic Union agreed Jan. 4 on $1-$2 weekly wage increases & other benefits. The contract affected 19,000 operators.[6]

Armed Services

Veterans Admin. said Jan. 2 it had guaranteed more than 320,000 GI home loans totaling more than $3 billion in 1953 (nearly 5% more loans than in 1952 when 306,000 exceeding $2.7 billion were approved). Average price of houses on which loans were made rose from $10,915 in 1952 to $11,275 in 1953.[7]

Fed. Judge Edward M. Curran in Washington Jan. 5 dismissed a suit for the release of a U.S. soldier convicted and jailed by a French civil court. The habeas corpus suit was brought against State Secy. Dulles, Defense Secy. Wilson & Army Secy. Stevens by Mrs. Gladys Keefe of Riverdale, Md., wife of Pvt. Richard T. Keefe, 25, now serving a 5-yr. term in Orleans for stealing a taxi. Her counsel argued that the agreement under which U.S. soldiers could be tried by civil law of NATO nations was unconstitutional.[8]

Military Air Transport Service reported Jan. 5 it had carried 471,000 passengers & 57,000 patients without a fatality in 1953 . . . **Pvt. Herbert L. Nelson,** a dentist, appealed Jan. 4 to the Federal Appeals Court in Charlotte, N.C., from a lower court ruling denying his application for discharge from the Army. Nelson contended he was denied Army promotion because he was a Communist Party member in 1941-42.[9] . . . **Dr. Eugene B. Levin,** 26, of San Francisco filed a petition to regain his civilian status in San Francisco federal court Jan. 4. Levin, a private, said the Army had to discharge him if it would not give him a commission as a doctor. He had refused to answer an Army loyalty quiz when he was drafted.

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Vincent R. Impellitteri, 53, yielding his post as Mayor of New York Jan. 1 to Robert F. Wagner Jr., 43, was appointed by his successor to a $19,500-a-yr. job as a Special Sessions justice. He was sworn in by the new Mayor Jan. 2. . . . **Harlan Logan,** ex-editor & publisher of *Scribner's Magazine* and former editor & general manager of *Look*, was appointed Jan. 4 as chief of the U.S. Information Agency's Intl. Press Service. . . . **Wm. Clark,** deposed U.S. chief justice in Germany, said on arriving in New York Jan. 5 he would sue if necessary to regain his passport which was picked up by the State Dept.[17]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Italian Cabinet Resigns

Italian Premier Giuseppe Pella, 51, & his Cabinet resigned Jan. 5 because his Christian Dem. Party opposed his choice of Salvatore Aldisio, a CD conservative, as Agriculture Minister. Ex-Premier Alcide de Gasperi, CD leader, & many other party members in Parliament held that Aldisio's appointment would retard the land reform program launched by de Gasperi. Pella had been committed to Monarchists, who held a balance-of-power bloc of 40 Chamber of Deputies seats, to appoint Aldisio. He resigned when Christian Dem. Deputies & Senators refused to agree to it.[10]

Sudan Chooses Premier

The Sudan Parliament Jan. 6 elected Ismail el Azhari, 52, ex-schoolteacher & full-time leader since 1946 of the Natl. Unionist (pro-Egyptian) Party, as Sudan's first Prime Minister. He defeated Mohammed Mahgoub, opposition leader, by 56-37.

Parliament held its first session in Khartoum Jan. 1 and heard British Gov. Gen. Sir Robert Howe warn against "external influence" to sway the forthcoming election on Sudan's future status. (Parliament was to pass within 3 years a resolution providing for the election. Britain & Egypt were to withdraw their troops 3 months after passage of the resolution and let elections take place under international supervision.)[11]

In Brief

Britain reduced the 75% sales tax on many luxury items to 50% Jan. 4. The 50% sales tax on many semi-luxury items was reduced to 25%. . . . **Egypt** Jan. 3 demanded the recall of Turkish Amb. El Sayed Fouat Tugay after he criticized the Egyptian Govt. for seizing property of his wife, a distant relative of ex-King Farouk. . . . **French** mail sorters ended Jan. 4 a 2-week strike after the Govt. promised them a raise and part payment of $34 annual bonuses.[12] . . . **Jacques Benoist-Mechin,** State Secy. in the wartime Vichy French Govt., was paroled Jan. 4 after serving 9 yrs. of a 20-yr. sentence for treason.

Indian Communist Party convention in Madura reelected Ajoy Kumar Ghosh of Bengal as general secretary Jan. 3 and ostensibly approved a policy of non-violence. (AP reported that the party had made secret plans to organize guerrilla units under the guise of defense against Pakistan.)[13] . . . **Iranian** Supreme Court's refusal to hear ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's appeal of his 3-yr. sentence for rebellion was disclosed Jan. 3 in Teheran. The case was to go to the Military Court of Appeals along with that of Mossadegh's co-defendant, Brig. Gen. Taghi Riahi, who was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment & expulsion from the Army.[14]

Pakistan Govt. announced Jan. 5 it had released Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, leader of a passive resistance campaign for independence of North-West Frontier Province who was imprisoned in June 1948. . . . **Tanganyika** police reported Jan. 1 they had rounded up 1,000 Kikuyu tribesmen since Dec. 24 in a drive against Mau Mau terrorists from Kenya.[15] . . . **Yugoslav** Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas called Jan. 4 for an end to strict discipline & dogma in the Yugoslav Communist Party. He said party discipline necessary during revolution was now outmoded.[16]

1—see Vol. XIII, 442G2 2—XIII, 436D3 3—XIII, 436F3 4—XIII, 438C1 5—XIII, 406B2 6—XIII, 298E3 7—XIII, 441D2 8—XI, 194G 9—XIII, 400C2 10—XIII, 430D1 11—XIII, 437F3 12—XIII, 398E3 13—XIII, 399C1 14—XIII, 429G3 15—XIII, 437F3 16—XIII, 399D2 17—XIII, 422F3

LATIN AMERICA

British Guiana. A British Guiana Comm. of Inquiry headed by Sir James Robertson, ex-civil secretary for Sudan, left London Jan. 4 to investigate needed changes in the colony's constitution, now suspended. A 10-member Executive Council & 27-member Legislative Council was appointed by Gov. Sir Alfred Savage Dec. 27 to function as an interim British Guiana Govt. . . . The PPP won the election of officers of the colony's Transport Workers Union, final results showed Jan. 5. . . . PPP leaders Balli Lachmansingh & Ajodha Singh each received $175 fines & 4-mo. jail sentences Jan. 4 for holding an illegal meeting. Mrs. Janet Jagan, wife of ousted Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan, was sentenced Dec. 28 to a $146 fine or 90-day jail term on similar charges.[1]

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Haiti's 150th independence anniversary was observed Jan. 1. . . . **Guatemala's** anti-Communist Unification Party & University Students' Com. were merged Dec. 31 as the Natl. Anti-Communist front. Guatemalan authorities reported Jan. 1 that a detective had been killed & another detective & 2 farm owners seriously injured when a mob of farm workers tried to hang them & seize farms in Escuintla State not affected by land distribution.[2] . . . **Mexican** Congress adjourned Dec. 31 after granting suffrage to married women over 18 & single women over 21 and requiring 75,000 members (twice the Communists' estimated strength) for a party to take part in national elections.[3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Tobacco Firms Study Cancer

Formation of a Tobacco Industry Com. to "get at the facts" about some doctors' contention that smoking contributes to lung cancer was announced in New York Jan. 3 by 14 major companies. The companies announced that a scientist of "unimpeachable integrity & national repute" would be placed in charge of the committee's research and a group of distinguished scientists "disinterested in the cigarette industry" would serve as advisors. They asserted that there was as yet "no proof that cigarette smoking is one of the causes" of lung cancer.

The controversy had focused the past month on a report Dec. 8 by Dr. Ernest L. Wynder of the Memorial Center for Cancer & Allied Diseases in New York that he had produced skin cancer in mice by painting them with tars extracted from cigarette smoke. (A New York State report Jan. 1 showed cigarette consumption off in the 8 mos. ending Nov. 30—first peacetime drop in New York since 1939.)

Liggett & Myers was the only major firm not associated with the industry research committee. It was supported by American, R. J. Reynolds, Benson & Hedges, Brown & Williamson, P. Lorillard, Philip Morris, U.S. Tobacco, Larus & Stephano firms and the Bright Belt Warehouse, Burly Auction Warehouse, Tobacco Associates & Maryland Tobacco Growers associations.[4]

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Richland, Wash. (pop. 24,000), founded 10 yrs. ago by atomic energy plant workers, was reported by the American Medical Assn. Jan. 1 to have a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000 population—half the national average for the same age distribution. . . . **Illinois** State Secy. Charles F. Carpentier announced Jan. 5 that about 500 book titles recently barred from state libraries as indecent had been restored. . . . **Vatican** authorities ordered a ban Jan. 4 on *The Devil,* a book (by philosopher Giovanni Papini, 72) contending that the devil will eventually be pardoned & hell abolished for sinners. It had become a best-seller in Italy.[5] . . . **Quebec** Film Censorship Board banned the motion picture *Martin Luther* Dec. 30 on grounds that it would antagonize Roman Catholics.[6] . . . **Archb. Joseph E. Ritter** of St. Louis forbade Roman Catholics in his Archdiocese Jan. 1 to attend the film *The French Line* because of a scanty costume worn by its star, **Jane Russell.**[7]

Gary Cooper placed first, Dean Martin & Jerry Lewis 2d, John Wayne 3d in the annual box office popularity poll of movie exhibitors taken by *Motion Picture Herald* (Dec. 30). Alan Ladd was 4th, Bing Crosby 5th, Marilyn Monroe 6th.[8] . . . **Himalayan** expedition to track down the "Abominable Snowman," fabulous ape-like giant said to inhabit the upper Himalayas of Nepal & Tibet, began preparations in New Delhi Dec. 31. It was sponsored by the *London Daily Mail.*

NEW BOOKS

Ambassador's Report. By Chester Bowles. Experiences & observations as U.S. Amb. to India & Nepal in 1951-52. Predicts that "the history of our time will hereafter be written largely in Asia." On Indian Prime Min. Nehru: He fights communism in India but underestimates its danger to the world; "what Nehru says, most free Asians think." Jan. 4. (Harper, 415 pp., $4)†

Cress Delahanty. By Jessamyn West. Stories of teen-age girl growing up. BOMC Jan. choice. Jan. 4. (Harcourt, Brace, 311 pp., $3.75)*

Kinsey's Myth of Female Sexuality. By Edmund Bergler & William S. Kroger. Physicians challenge premises & findings of "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female." Jan. 5. (Grune & Stratton, $3.75)†

The Little Ark. By Jan de Hartog. Holland's 1953 tidal wave disaster as experienced by 2 small children. Jan. 6. (Harper, 213 pp., $2.75)*

MOST POPULAR SONGS

Rated by Billboard of Jan. 9

1—Oh, Mein Papa, by John Turner, Geoffrey Parsons & Paul Burkhard; 2—Rags to Riches, by Dick Adler & Jerry Ross; 3—Changing Partners, by Larry Coleman & Joe Darion; 4—Stranger In Paradise, by Robt. Wright & Geo. Forrest; 5—That's Amore, by Jack Brooks & Harry Warren; 6—Ricochet, by Larry Coleman, Norman Gilbel & Joe Darion; 7—Ebb Tide, by Robt. Maxwell & Carl Sigman; 8—You, You, You, by Lotar Olias & Robt. Mellin; 9—Heart of My Heart, by Ben Ryan; 10—Many Times, by Jessie Barnes & Felix Stahl. [See Vol. XIII, p. 335D1]

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see Vol. XIII, p. 430D2 2—Vol. XIII, 350B3 3—XIII, 215F 4—XIII, 414F3 5—XIII, 423A3 6—XIII, 327F1 7—XIII, 351D1 8—XIII, 70N 9—XIII, 438E1, 430G2-B3 10—XIII, 438F1 11—XIII, 103P, 242P

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Mademoiselle Colombe. Tragi-comedy by Jean Anouilh about Parisian flower girl who acquires faded, much-divorced actress as mother-in-law. Adapted from French by Louis Kronenberger. Directed by Harold Clurman. Presented by Robt. L. Joseph & Jay Julien. Starring Julie Harris & Edna Best. With Eli Wallach, Sam Jaffe, Harry Bannister, Mikhail Rasumny, Frank Silvera, Wm. Windom. Jan. 6 at Longacre. (1-3-3)§

Closed Jan. 2

Late Love (95 performances).

My Three Angels (342 performances).

Sing Till Tomorrow (8 performances).

§ first figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3—unfavorable (based on reviews in N.Y. Times, Herald Tribune, Daily News, Mirror, Journal-American, Post, World-Telegram & Sun).

ECONOMICS

Agriculture Dept. estimated Jan. 6 that the federal Govt. had granted $14 billion in direct farm aid since the Hoover Admin. established the first Farm Board. Major items: $6.115 billion for shifting land from production of surplus cash crops to soil-conserving crops, $1.5 billion to take surplus crops off commercial markets, $1.65 billion for price supports (net loss on goods taken over by Govt.). Commodities receiving most aid: wheat ($1.85 billion), cotton ($1.175 billion). (UP reported Jan. 2 that Agri. Secy. Ezra Taft Benson's mail ran 90% against high price supports.)[9] . . . **U.S. Supreme Court** ruled Jan. 4 by 7-1 (Black dissenting) that parallel action by competing businessmen did not necessarily imply violation of anti-trust laws. The court rejected a complaint by Harry D. Myerberg, Baltimore neighborhood theater operator, that 8 major film firms refused to let him play first-run pictures. . . . **Anti-trust** case against manufacturers of knitted gloves was settled Dec. 23 in Utica, N.Y. when 3 associations & 9 firms agreed to refrain from fixing conditions of sale of their products.[10] . . . **Bank reports** Jan. 4: Bank of America resources totaled $8,501,761,721 (deposits $7,744,200,095) Dec. 21 and net profit of $55,461,617 in 1953. Natl. City Bank of N.Y. had resources of $6,049,021,671 (deposits $5,538,214,433) Dec. 30, net profit of $29,596,457 in 1953.[11]

1953 FORGN. EXCHANGE RATES

(Cable transfer rates: sterling in dollars, other currencies in cents, Italian lira in hundreds of lira per dollar)

	High	Low	Final
Argentina (peso)	7.25	7.25	7.25
Australia (£)	2.25⅝	2.25	2.25
Belgium (franc)	2.01	1.99⅛	2.00¾
Brazil (cruzeiro)	2.73	1.81	1.81
Canada ($)	103.343	100.25	102.718
Denmark (krone)	14.52	14.52	14.52
France (franc)	.28¾	.28⅝	.28⅝
Great Britain (£)	2.82	2.79 1/16	2.81
Holland (guilder)	26.44	26.28	26.43
Hong Kong ($)	17.65	17.50	17.60
India (rupee)	21.17	21.02	21.11
Italy (lire)	624.96	624.78	624.82
Mexico (peso)	11.63	11.58	11.63
New Zealand (£)	2.81⅜	2.79 1/16	2.80⅜
Norway (krone)	14.03	14.03	14.03
Pakistan (rupee)	30.50	30.30	30.42
Peru (sol)	6.45	5.10	5.20
Portugal (escudo)	3.50	3.50	3.50
South Africa (£)	2.82⅜	2.80 1/16	2.81⅜
Sweden (krona)	19.37	19.36	19.37
Switzerland (franc)	23.35	23.23	23.33
Uruguay (peso)	37.00	32.50	33.00

LEADING RAW MATERIALS PRODUCERS

(N.Y. Times survey reported Jan. 5. Based on UN data. Russia not included because of absence of current data.)

Unit: 1,000 metric tons

Nation	Period	1953	1952
COAL*			
U.S.†	Jan.-Nov.	401,823	417,919
Britain‡	Jan.-Nov.	205,520	206,938
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	103,661	102,720
France	Jan.-Oct.	43,460	46,259
Japan	Jan.-Sept.	35,479	36,048
COPPER			
U.S.	Jan.-Nov.	798.6	798.7
Chile	Jan.-Aug.	251.8	246.1
North Rhodesia	Jan.-July	212.7	196.9
Bel.Congo§	Jan.-July	107.7	116.8
Canada	Jan.-Sept.	165.3	140.0
Belgium¶	Jan.-Sept.	111.9	108.6
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	127.8	117.5
CRUDE PETROLEUM			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	270,999	259,142
Venez.	Jan.-Aug.	61,625	63,621
S. Arabia	Jan.-Nov.	37,969	37,633
Kuwait	Jan.-Oct.	35,808	31,327
Iraq	Jan.-Sept.	19,948	11,678
IRON ORE			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	55,422	43,128
France	Jan.-Oct.	10,593	10,145
Sweden	Jan.-Oct.	8,758	8,557
Britain	Jan.-Nov.	4,369	4,499
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	3,764	3,830
Canada	Jan.-Oct.	2,776	2,251
LEAD			
U.S.	Jan.-Nov.	440.2	439.5
Mexico**	Jan.-Aug.	150.3	155.7
Australia	Jan.-Oct.	173.8	164.8
Canada	Jan.-Aug.	100.6	102.2
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	86.6	74.2

Nation	Period	1953	1952
NATURAL RUBBER			
Indonesia	Jan.-Oct.	586.1	619.7
Malaya	Jan.-Oct.	481.8	484.8
Thailand§	Jan.-Sept.	73.6	74.9
Ceylon	Jan.-Oct.	79.0	76.0
Indo-Ch.	Jan.-Aug.	40.7	36.1
PIG IRON			
U.S.	Jan.-Oct.	57,401	44,389
W. Germ.	Jan.-Nov.	10,766	11,774
Britain	Jan.-Nov.	10,219	9,849
France	Jan.-Nov.	7,990	8,911
Belgium	Jan.-Sept.	3,196	3,547
Japan	Jan.-Sept.	3,394	2,729
STEEL			
U.S.	Jan.-Nov.	94,059	75,725
Britain	Jan.-Nov.	16,172	15,085
W. Germ.	Jan.-Nov.	14,182	14,469
France	Jan.-Nov.	9,153	9,909
Japan	Jan.-Sept.	5,609	5,287
TIN CONCENTRATES			
Malaya	Jan.-Sept.	42.08	42.95
Indonesia	Jan.-Oct.	28.25	29.13
Bolivia§	Jan.-Sept.	27.29	25.48
Bel.Congo	Jan.-Oct.	12.85	11.71
Thailand	Jan.-Sept.	7.56	6.81
Nigeria	Jan.-Sept.	6.16	6.11
ZINC			
U.S.	Jan.-Sept.	630.8	618.7
Mexico**	Jan.-Aug.	132.1	145.7
Canada	Jan.-Oct.	185.7	171.5
Belgium	Jan.-Sept.	144.5	139.5
W. Germ.	Jan.-Oct.	121.5	123.1
Australia	Jan.-Oct.	73.8	74.0

*Excluding lignite **Metal content of ores †Including some lignite ‡Excluding Northern Ireland §Exports ¶Refined primarily from Belgian Congo imports

1953 U.S. AUTO OUTPUT

(Automotive News estimates Jan. 4 unless otherwise indicated)

Passenger cars 6,140,123 Trucks 1,209,568
(Canadian car & truck output.....476,890)

Gen. Motors	2,800,321	Ford Motor	*1,863,669
Buick	485,259	Ford	*1,184,187
Cadillac	*109,657	Lincoln	42,007
Chevrolet	1,477,628	Mercury	320,148
Oldsmobile	319,852	Kaiser Motors	62,479
Pontiac	413,902	Kaiser	21,987
Chrysler Corp.	1,247,087	Willys	40,492
Chrysler	160,408	Hudson	76,348
DeSoto	129,845	Nash	135,365
Dodge	293,862	Packard	81,548
Plymouth	*661,318	Studebaker	186,448

Car & truck output value .....§†$11,440,000,000
Industry employment .....§†930,000
Industry payroll .....§†$3,500,000,000
Vehicles registered .....§54,745,000
Vehicles exported .....§312,000

*Producer's report §Automobile Mfrs. Assn. estimate †Record

1953 COMMODITY PRICE RANGE

(Figures for close of years indicated)

	1953	1952
Wheat (2, red, bu.)	$2.32¾	$2.57
Corn (2, yellow, bu.)	1.84½	1.87¾
Rye (2, Western, bu.)	1.68¼	2.29⅞
Coffee (No. 4, Santos, lb.)	.64⅝	.53⅜
Sugar (raw, f.o.b., lb.)	.0556	.0555
Butter (92 score, lb.)	.66½	.67
Iron (2, Philadelphia, ton)	61.25	59.75
Steel scrap (No. 1 heavy Pittsburgh, delivered ton)	33.00	44.00
Aluminum (ingot, lb.)	.21½	.20
Lead (lb.)	.13½	.14¾
Zinc (East St. Louis, lb.)	.10	.125
Tin (Straits, lb.)	.85	1.21½
Rubber (No. 1 standard rib smoked sheets, lb.)	.20⅝	.32
Hides (packers, light, lb.)	.14½	.18
Crude oil (Mid-Cont., bbl.)	2.76	2.51

1953 SECURITY TRANSACTIONS*

N.Y. Stock Exchange—	1953	1952
Stocks sold†	354,851,325	337,805,179
Bonds sold‡	$775,940,140	$772,875,640
Amer. Stock Exchange—		
Stocks sold†	102,378,937	106,237,657
Bonds sold‡	$32,114,000	$28,565,000

*North America's busiest stock market during 1953 was the Toronto Stock Exchange, where 853,056,890 shares valued at $1,143,210,312 were traded. †Shares ‡Par value

OBITUARIES

Gen. José Milan Astray, 75, founder of Spanish Forgn. Legion; Jan. 2 in Madrid.

John Athanassakis, 102, Greek War Min. in World War I, Red Cross leader; Dec. 30 in Athens.

Dr. Thomas W. Ayers, 95, first So. Baptist Missionary to China (1901); Jan. 5 in Atlanta.

Leonard Bacon, 66, poet, winner of 1941 Pulitzer Prize; Jan. 1 in South Kingston, R. I.

Dr. Clara Bradley Burdette, 98, founder of several natl. women's organizations allied with Gen. Fed. of Women's Clubs; Jan. 6 in San Marino, Calif.

Jack (Lucky) Cappell, 57, British fight promoter, showman, shoe dealer who made & lost 3 fortunes; Jan. 2 in London.

Countess Dorothy di Frasso, 66, Hollywood & intl. society leader; Jan. 4 of heart attack on Las Vegas-to-Los Angeles train.

Charles E. (Gus) Dorais, 62, originator with Knute Rockne of football forward pass when they were Notre Dame players in 1913, ex-coach of Detroit U. & NFL Detroit Lions; Jan. 3 in Birmingham, Mich. of circulatory disorder.

Col. Gen. Nikolai Drozdov, 91, Soviet artillery expert believed to be oldest active officer in USSR; death announced Jan. 5 in Moscow.

Evan Evans, 53, radio baritone & voice teacher; Jan. 3 in New York.

Samuel A. Fulton, 76, ex-pres. Gideon Society, auto accessories mfr.; Jan. 2 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Victor Henry, 67, chrmn. League of Nations Saar Plebiscite Comm. in 1935; Jan. 1 in Porrentruy, Switz.

G. Monroe Hubbard, 66, advertising & public relations consultant to leading U.S. industrial firms; Dec. 30 in New York.

Capt. Evan John Simpson, 52, British author & playwright (as Evan John), intelligence officer in Greece in World War II; found shot to death Dec. 27 near farm at Henley, Eng.

Dr. Montgomery E. Leary, 85, pioneer in prevention & treatment of tuberculosis; Jan. 3, Rochester, N.Y.

Algernon Lee, 80, pres. of Rand School of Social Science (N.Y.) since 1909, U.S. Socialist leader since 1895 (he broke with regular Socialist Party in 1936 to head more conservative Social Dem. Fed.); Jan. 5, Amityville, N.Y.

John Stephen MacDonald, 60, engineer who directed construction of East River tunnels, many other major projects; Dec. 31, Bronxville, N.Y.

Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, 61, ex-major league shortstop who starred on "miracle" Boston Braves of 1914; Jan. 6 in New York.

James L. McMenamy Jr., 41, cartoonist of *Big Sister* comic strip; Jan. 4 in St. Joseph, Mo.

Viscount Norwich (Alfred Duff Cooper), 63, who resigned as 1st Lord of the Admiralty in Oct. 1938 in protest against Munich pact with Hitler; British Info. Min., Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, envoy to Free French during World War II, Amb. to France 1945-47; Jan. 1 aboard French ship *Colombie* off Vigo, Spain en route to Jamaica, B.W.I. (His son John Julius Cooper succeeded to his title, conferred in June 1952.)[6]

CHURCH & SCHOOL

Methodist Student Conf. A $50,000 fund to support special campus projects in foreign countries was pledged by the Methodist Student Movement at a national conference in Lawrence, Kan. Dec. 28-Jan. 2. In speeches at the conference: (Dec. 28) Gen. Secy. Philippe Maury of the World Student Christian Fed. (Geneva) urged that universities fight for "true freedom in which everyone can . . . say clearly & without fear what he thinks is the truth"; (Dec. 29) Theology Prof. Albert C. Outler of SMU denounced "tribalists & witchhunters" whose "real aim is to wipe out the liberal movement in American life"; (Jan. 1) Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman of New York suggested that Christians explore use of the Communists' "cell principle in Christianizing our culture"—"not for subversion but conversion, not for overthrowing Governments but for improving them."[1]

●

Canonization of Pope Pius X (died 1914) on May 29 was decreed by Pope Pius XII Jan. 5.[2] . . . **Gen. Albert W. T. Osborn,** 67, announced in London Jan. 5 he would retire June 30 as intl. Salvation Army commander.[3] . . . **Columbia U.** in New York began Jan. 4 a year-long celebration of its 200th anniversary.[4] . . . **College degrees** conferred in the U.S. in 1952-53 totaled 374,000 as against 403,000 the previous year, the U.S. Office of Education reported Jan. 3.[5] . . . **Catholic U. & Columbus U.** in Washington announced a merger Jan. 5.

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 439A3, 423F2 2—Vol. XIII, 439A3, 415A2 3—Vol. XIII, 268B2 4—Vol. XIII, 439D1 5—Vol. XIII, 439C1, 423A2 6—Vol. XII, 187H (See Index by name & subject for other references)

Albert Plesman, 64, founder-pres. of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines (world's 4th largest); Dec. 31, The Hague.

Maj. Gen. Earl T. Ricks, 45, dep. chief of Natl. Guard Bureau; Jan. 4 in Washington.

Adm. Sir Guy Charles Cecil Royle, 68, ex-chief of British Naval Air Service; Jan. 5 in Winborne, Eng. of overexertion from helping fight a fire near his home.

Walter E. Scott (Death Valley Scotty), 81, gold prospector whose spectacular spending sprees were financed secretly for years by Albert M. Johnson, Chicago millionaire; Jan. 6 at his $3 million desert "castle," Stovepipe Wells, Calif.

Dr. James R. Slonaker, 87, Stanford dietician; Jan. 4 in Palo Alto.

Aime Felix Tschiffely, 58 author-traveller who made 10,000-mi. horseback ride from Buenos Aires to Washn. in 1925-28; Jan. 5, London.

Julian Tuwin, 59, Polish poet; Dec. 27 in Zakopane, Poland.

Luther Jarvis Upton, 78, Virginia produce farmer known as "Potato King"; Jan. 1 in Norfolk, Va.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL BOWL RESULTS

Jan. 1

Rose Bowl (Pasadena, Calif.)—Mich. St. 28, UCLA 20. **Orange** (Miami)—Okla. 7, Maryland 0. **Sugar** (New Orleans)—Ga. Tech 42, W.Va. 19. **Cotton** (Dallas)—Rice 28, Alabama 6.* **'Gator** (Jacksonville, Fla.)—Texas Tech 35, Auburn 13. **Sun** (El Paso, Tex.)—Tex. Western 37, Miss. Southern 14. **Cigar** (Tampa, Fla.)—Mo. Valley 12, La Crosse (Wis.) St. 12. **Salad** (Phoenix, Ariz.)—Ft. Ord (Calif.) Army 67, Great Lakes Naval 12. **Tangerine** (Orlando, Fla.)—Ark. St. 7, E. Tex. St. 7. **Prairie View** (Prairie View, Tex.)—Prairie View Coll. 33, Tex. Southern 8. **Rice** (Tokyo)—Camp Fisher Marines 17, Nagoya AF Base 13.

Jan. 2

Shrine Charity All-Star (San Francisco)—West 31, East 7. **Elks Bowl** (Greenville, S.C.) — Morris Harvey 12, East Carolina 0.

Other Winners

Henri R. Salaun, 27, Boston amateur, defeated Hashim Khan, 37, of Pakistan in the U.S. squash racquets open finals in New York Jan. 3.[1] . . . **Dan Bucceroni** of Philadelphia won a 10-round decision over Hein Ten Hoff, German heavyweight boxing champion, in Milwaukee Jan. 5. . . . **U.S. skiing team** for world championship tourney in Sweden next month as decided in trials at Lake Placid, N.Y. Jan. 1-2: Art Devlin, Keith Wegeman, Art Tokle.

Roundup

Murray (Muzz) Patrick became coach of the N.Y. Rangers of the Natl. Hockey League Jan. 6 replacing Frank Boucher, who remained as business manager.[2] . . . **Football injuries** resulted directly in 13 deaths (2 college, 6 high school, 5 others) and indirectly in 6 others, according to an Amer. Football Coaches Assn. report Jan. 5. . . . **N.Y. Yankees,** World Series winners, were cited in an AP poll Jan. 5 as best U.S. sports team of 1953. . . . **Imbros,** owned by Andrew J. Crevolin & ridden by Ray York, set a world record of one min. 20.6 secs. for 7 furlongs in winning the $25,000 Malibu Sequet Stakes at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Jan. 2. . . . **Earl H. (Dutch) Clark** resigned Jan. 5 as Detroit U. football coach and was replaced by his assistant, Wally Fromhart. . . . **Ray George** resigned Jan. 4 as Texas A&M football coach. . . . **Pro tennis troupe** of Frank Sedgman, Richard (Pancho) Gonzales, Francisco (Pancho) Segura, Donald Budge & Jack Kramer (player-mgr.) began a nationwide tour in New York Jan. 3.

*Rice was awarded one touchdown when Tommy Lewis, Ala. halfback, bolted from the substitutes' bench and tackled Dick Moegel when Moegel seemed headed toward a 94-yd. touchdown run.

1—See Vol. III, pp. 80N, 72P 2—Vol. XIII, 344G2 3—Vol. XIII, 394B3; IX, 173G, 110E 4—Vol. XIII, 440B2 5—Vol. XIII, 440C2 6—Vol. XIII, 192M 7—Vol. XIII, 351D2 8—Vol. XIII, 435G3 9—Vol. XIII, 437A2, 424G2; Vol. X, 40L

MISCELLANEOUS

'New Money' Theft Solved

The theft Dec. 31 of $160,000 in new $20 bills from the Bureau of Printing & Engraving in Washington was reported solved Jan. 5. James R. Landis, 29, a distributor-checker in the currency-printing plant, was arrested for the theft. His wife, Mamie, 26, and a neighbor, William Giles, 27, were arrested Jan. 5 as accomplices. Charles Howard Nelson, 27, of Chapel Oaks, Md., & a woman were arrested Jan. 6 on charges that they helped pass some of the stolen money.

The Secret Service credited Landis' father-in-law, William Grant, with a tip that solved the theft. He reported to police after the Landises asked him to let them bury a metal box containing $95,000 of the money on a Middleburg, Va. estate where Grant worked as butler. $32,000 was reported unrecovered Jan. 7.

4 Called Reuther Assailants

4 men were charged in Detroit Jan. 6 with the attempt Apr. 20, 1948 to assassinate Walter P. Reuther, then president of the United Auto Workers and now president of the UAW & CIO. The 4 accused: Santo (Sam) Perrone, 56, wealthy ex-bootlegger of Grosse Pointe, Mich.; Carl Renda, 35, Perrone's son-in-law; Clarence Jacobs, 48, of Tecumseh, Ont.; Peter Lombardo, 50, serving a 5-yr. federal reformatory term in Terre Haute, Ind. for counterfeiting. Renda was arrested in Grosse Point & Jacobs in Windsor, Ont. Detroit authorities said Perrone had disappeared.

(Press reports had attributed the attack on Reuther to his measures against gambling in auto plants. Perrone was questioned about the Reuther case by the Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating Com. in 1951, denied knowledge of it.)[3]

Accidents & Disasters

Traffic accidents in the U.S. during New Year weekend (Jan. 1-3) caused 317 deaths, about normal for a non-holiday weekend, the AP reported.[4] . . . 9 men were lost when the tankers *Atlantic Dealer* & *Atlantic Engineer* collided in the Delaware River at New Castle, Del. Dec. 30. . . . 16 persons were trampled to death outside the Imperial Palace in Tokyo Jan. 2. A crush developed when thousands of admirers of Emperor Hirohito tried to get through to the palace grounds before the gates were closed. . . . Revised death toll of the New Zealand Christmas Eve railroad wreck: 155.[5] . . . 15 members of the Thorney Island RAF rugby team were killed Jan. 6 when their plane crashed near Aldbury, Eng. . . . 11 occupants of a French military plane that crashed Dec. 29 in the Pau Pass region of the Pyrenees were found dead by a search party Jan. 5 . . . Blizzards & heavy gales struck western & central Europe Jan. 4-6. Damage from high tides was reported on the Baltic coast of East Germany & in Italy near the juncture of the Po River & Adriatic Sea.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Maria Isabella Patino, 18, daughter of Bolivian tin magnate Antenor Patino, was married in Kelso, Scot. Jan. 7 to James Goldsmith, 20, son of an English hotelman. Patino, who sought to prevent the marriage by court order, withdrew his suit. . . . **John (Buddy) Lugar,** 53, St. Louis underworld figure & ex-Cuckoo Gang member, was shot to death Jan. 1 on a road near Madison, Ill.

Winthrop Rockefeller charged through an attorney's statement in Little Rock, Ark. Jan. 5 that his estranged wife, Barbara (Bobo) Paul Rockefeller, had "repudiated" a $5,500,000 settlement and demanded $10,000,000 for a divorce.[6] . . . **Arthur Godfrey** & members of his radio-TV troupe flew to Thule, Greenland & back Dec. 31-Jan. 1 to stage New Year's Eve shows for men at the USAF's Arctic base there.[7] . . . **Birthdays:** West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer was 78 Jan. 5[8]; Rep. Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), House minority leader, was 72 Jan. 6.

Married: blind blues composer W. C. Handy, 80, & Irma Louis Logan, 51, his secretary, Jan. 1 in Yonkers, N.Y.; the Duke of Roxburghe Jan. 5 in London to Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Church, who was named co-respondent when Lady Mary Evelyn Hungerford Crewe-Milnes divorced him Dec. 15 in Edinburgh. . . . **Divorced:** Gloria Lloyd Guasti, 26, daughter of ex-film star Harold Lloyd, from William Orcutt Guasti, 26, member of a California wine-making family; Jan. 5 in Los Angeles.

Jet Sets Speed Marks

A new transcontinental speed record of 4 hr. 8 min. 5 sec. for a flight from Los Angeles to New York (avg. 615 mph. for 2,454 mi.) was set Jan. 4 by Col. Willard W. Millikan, 35, Air Natl. Guardsman, in an F-86-F Sabrejet. He set a New York-to-Washington record of 24 min. in the same plane Jan. 5.[9]